A STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF GEOLOGICAL FORMATION TO THE NORM

Quarterly Technical Progress Report July 1, 1998-September 30, 1998

By Talmage P. Bursh Derald Chriss

Report Issue Date: October 18, 1998

Performed Under Contract No. DE-FG22-94MT94014

Southern University and A&M College Center for Energy and Environmental Studies Baton Rouge, Louisiana

## **DISCLAIMER**

This report was prepared as an account of work sponsored by an agency of the United States Government. Neither the United States Government nor any agency thereof, nor any of their employees, makes any warranty, expressed or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights. Reference herein to any specific commercial product, process, or service by trade name, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise does not necessarily constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the United States Government or any agency thereof. The views and opinions of authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the United States Government.

This report has been reproduced directly from the best available copy.

# **DISCLAIMER**

Portions of this document may be illegible in electronic image products. Images are produced from the best available original document.

A Study of the Relationship of Geological Formation to the Norm

By Talmage P. Bursh Derald Chriss

October 1999

Work Performed Under Contract DE-FG22-94MT94014

Prepared for
U.S. Department of Energy
Assistant Secretary for Fossil Energy

John K. Ford, Technology Manager National Petroleum Technology Office P.O. Box 3628 Tulsa, OK 74101

Prepared by
Southern University
Center for Energy and Environmental Studies
P.O. Box 9764
Baton Rouge, LA 70813

## ABSTRACT

Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials (NORM) is a common and costly contaminant of produced waters associated with natural gas production and exploration. One way of combatting this problem is by identifying the problem beforehand. Our approach to this problem involves development of NORM prediction capabilities based on the geological environment.

During quarter sixteen of this project, work has continued under the approved revisions. We have received the first of our produced water samples and analysis is underway. In addition, the QA/QC plans have been completed and are currently being implemented.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Disclaimer	. i
Abstract	. ii
Executive Summary	. 1
Project Introduction	. 1
Results and Discussion	. 1
Conclusion	. 1

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The Southern University Center for Energy and Environmental Studies along with partners Louisiana State University's Basin Research Institute (BRI), and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) have teamed up to explore relationships between geological and radiological factors (NORM). Each of these partners will employ their specific areas of expertise in developing predictive capabilities with respect to NORM in the produced waters associated with natural gas exploration.

#### PROJECT INTRODUCTION:

This project is to consist of three major tasks: (1) Radiological Analysis, (2) Correlative Results with Respect to NORM Activity and geological parameters (Geo-environmental maps), and (3) Technology Transfer.

The radiological and minor chemical analysis of samples are taking place at Southern University with the geo-environmental results being generated at Louisiana State University.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

During this reporting period, efforts were geared towards obtaining samples and beginning the analysis of these samples. The appropriate methods, etc., are in place and are currently being employed. The initial stages of radiation analysis are in progress as well as implementation of our QA/QC plan.

## CONCLUSION:

Sampling sites have been selected and some samples have been acquired. We are also currently in the process of implementing our QA/QC plans. We have obtained some results and have preliminarily reached some conclusions from these results. All other major tasks associated with the project are in progress.